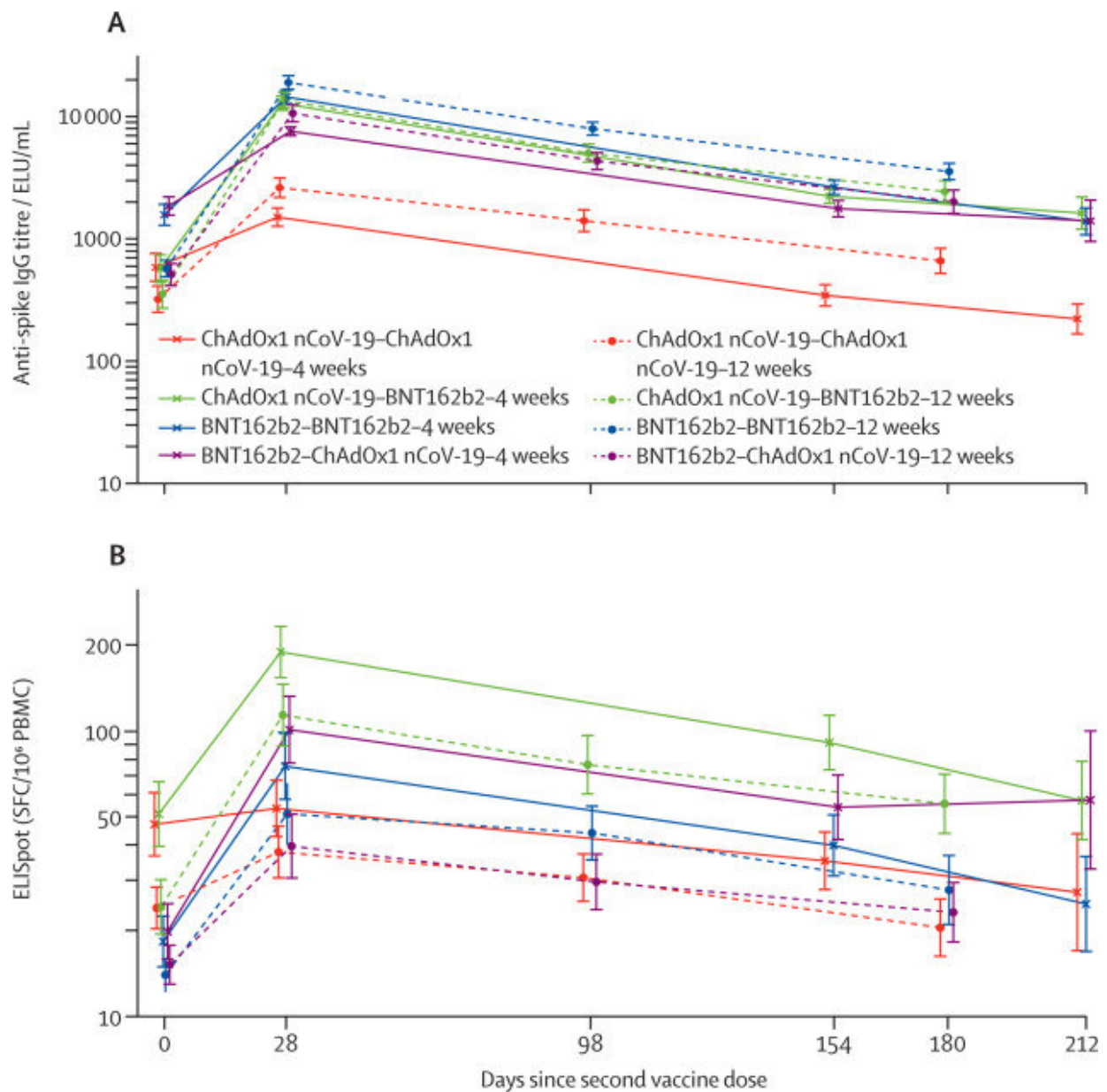


Results of study assessing immune response of two-dose COVID-19 vaccine schedules

June 9 2022



Kinetics of immune response over time with all schedules normalized by time of second dose in the seronegative general cohort. Figure shows results for anti-spike IgG titres (A) and T-cell ELISpot counts (B). Day 0 refers to time of second dose. Datapoints are geometric mean concentrations, with whiskers showing the 95% CIs. Numbers of participants per timepoint are shown in the appendix (p 16). ELU=exponential linear unit. PBMCs=peripheral blood mononuclear cells. SFC=spot-forming cell. Credit: *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine* (2022). DOI:10.1016/S2213-2600(22)00163-1. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/article/PIIS2213-2600\(22\)00163-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/article/PIIS2213-2600(22)00163-1/fulltext)

Researchers running the University of Oxford-led [Com-COV study](#) have reported the results of a study assessing the immune response and reactogenicity of two-dose vaccine schedules when administered at four-week and 12-week intervals, using the Oxford-AstraZeneca or Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines.

It is the first reporting randomized data looking at the effect of time interval and prophylactic paracetamol use for standard and mixed [vaccine](#) schedules using the Oxford-AstraZeneca and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines.

In their paper published in *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine*, the researchers report that a standard two-dose Oxford-AstraZeneca or Pfizer-BioNTech [schedule](#) generated a greater increase in antibodies in participants when immunized at a 12-week interval compared with a four-week interval, and this persisted to six months following the second dose.

In mixed schedules, only Pfizer-BioNTech followed by Oxford-AstraZeneca recorded a significantly stronger [immune response](#) in the 12-week versus 4-week interval groups, and only at 28 days following a second dose. No safety concerns were raised in this study of 730

participants.

This study therefore supports flexibility in priming intervals across all vaccine schedules studied—this can be helpful in countries where vaccine supply may be inconsistent.

Matthew Snape, Professor in Pediatrics and Vaccinology at the University of Oxford, and Chief Investigator on the trial, said: "This paper summarizes data that have been made available to [policy makers](#) globally during the pandemic, providing vital information the impact of using short vs long intervals for a range of COVID-19 vaccine schedules. These data are relevant not only to COVID-19 vaccines, but also how future vaccines using mRNA and viral vectored platforms against different diseases may be best deployed."

Researchers reported other key findings from the study:

- T-cell responses decayed faster in the 12-week interval groups than in the 4-week interval groups.
- Extending vaccination interval from four to 12 weeks greatly reduced the likelihood of short-lived vaccine reactions in volunteers who received Pfizer-BioNTech as a second dose regardless of the prime vaccine—by up to 80%.
- Prophylactic paracetamol had the greatest effect in reducing reactogenicity within the most reactogenic group—those receiving Pfizer-BioNTech followed by Oxford-AstraZeneca.

Professor Matthew Snape said: "As always we are indebted to the fantastic participants that took part in this study, and to the NIHR and Vaccine Taskforce for providing the funding and infrastructure support that made this possible." The study was designed as a participant-masked, randomized immunogenicity trial.

More information: Robert H. Shaw et al, Effect of priming interval on reactogenicity, peak immunological response, and waning after homologous and heterologous COVID-19 vaccine schedules: exploratory analyses of Com-COV, a randomised control trial, *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine* (2022). DOI: [10.1016/S2213-2600\(22\)00163-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(22)00163-1). [www.thelancet.com/journals/lan ... \(22\)00163-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lan ... (22)00163-1/fulltext)

Provided by University of Oxford

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